

The Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by
The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.
THE TIMES, Founded 1858
THE DISPATCH, Founded 1850
Address all communications
THE TIMES-DISPATCH,
Telephone, Randolph 1.

Publication Office: 10 S. Ninth Street
South Richmond, 1020 Hill Street
Petersburg, 109 S. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg, 218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York, 200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia, Mutual Life Building
Chicago, People's Gas Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL	One Year	Five Dollars
POSTAGE PAID	Year	Five Dollars
Daily and Sunday	Three Months	\$1.50
Only one	Three Months	1.00
Sunday only	Three Months	.50

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily, with Sunday, one week 15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week 10 cents
Sunday only 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast are served together with unfailing regularity in the Best Homes of Richmond. Is your morning program complete?

above lies at the root of the German unity in engaging in a conflict out of which the people themselves cannot conceivably derive any benefit which would not have been theirs had they continued in the paths of peace along which they had traveled such a great distance in such a short time.

Are Popular Primaries Discredited?
FROM the fact that in Monday's New York primaries the candidates favored by the party organizations, almost without exception, won decisive victories, gloomy opponents of popular government will deduce the lesson that the direct primary is a failure, and that the machine operates quite as successfully on the mass of the voters as it did of old on party conventions.

A first glance at the results would seem to supply some basis for this conclusion. Governor Martin H. Glynn has been renominated by the Democrats, defeating John A. Hennessy by a majority that may reach 90,000, and James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, has defeated Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for the party nomination for the United States Senate. Both successful candidates had the active support of Tammany Leader Murphy and the State organization.

In the Republican contests the organization victory was equally complete, its most notable feature being the runaway race made by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for the gubernatorial nomination. Even in the Progressive party the organization candidate, who is to say the Colonel's candidate, for Governor, Frederick M. Davenport, defeated William Sulzer, although "The Same Old Bill" quite as usual, does not admit he is dead and has postponed the wake pending the receipt of beated returns.

Before, however, one jumps to the conclusion that these results indicate a failure of popular government as applied to the selection of party candidates there are other elements in the equation that ought to be considered. One is the obvious fact that the voters at any rate have had an opportunity to express their preference and have expressed it, a privilege they were not permitted under the old convention system. If they choose under such circumstances to back the wrong men, they have no one to blame but themselves.

Moreover, the organization candidates in all parties were men of a particularly high type. Among the Democrats, Ambassador Gerard, after a distinguished career at the bar and on the bench, has made a notable record at Berlin, bearing himself through all the delicate and trying situations that the war evolved with a dignity and efficiency that won universal admiration. Governor Glynn, despite some errors of taste and judgment, has administered successfully the affairs of the State and has saved New York many millions of dollars.

It was so also with the Republicans. Mr. Whitman's fearless prosecution of Becker and the gunman for the murder of Herman Rosenthal made him a popular hero, and apparently his alleged dalliance with the sage of Oyster Bay did not cost him any votes.

Under the convention plan, save in some period of political storm and stress, it is unlikely that men of this stamp would have been put forward by the organizations. Weaker candidates would have been chosen—men more amenable to party dictation and party discipline. All the voters would have had opportunity to do would have been to follow the flag.

On the whole, friends of popular government have no reason to be discouraged. If the organizations won in New York there are a good many reasons for believing it was because the organizations offered the best men.

What Will Richmond Do?
PRODUCERS and manufacturers of this section of the South should get their share of the South American trade that is now waiting for whomever goes after it. For various economic, racial and political reasons the trade of South American countries has gone to Europe in greater quantities than to the United States, and of late years the old countries, especially Great Britain and Germany, have increased their dealings with our Southern nations much more rapidly, actually and proportionately, than have the merchants of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

SONGS AND SAWS

The Bell in the Bay.
Ding, dong, dong, ronz, ronz.
Kings the bell in the bay,
Sounding its warnings,
From sunset till dawn,
Calling the good ships away
From dangers that lurk
In the fog and the murk,
And from reefs—hidden reefs—that betray.

Clang, clang, clang, clang, clang!
Screams the bell's maddened peal,
And the gale sweeping by
Have caught it to reel,
On its standard of steel,
It shrieks out its fear,
And the good ships steer clear
Of the menace its clamors reveal.

Uncle Sam's Philosophy.
There is one way under dan workin' or keepin' outer jail for his prisoners, but when he get ole an has a misery in de hints it's mighty hard to keep ahead of de sheriff.

Buy a Bale!
If you'd help de cotton farmer,
Hit by Europe's lightning strife,
Buy a bale!
If you'd like to aid de merchant,
Who can't get to save his life,
Buy a bale!

The cottonfields of Dixie.
Are one mass of fleecy white,
Buy a bale!
But the planter's heart is heavy,
And he sees no ray of light,
Buy a bale!

Buy a bale of cotton, Richmond!
Up and help de Southern man,
Buy a bale!
And the bread upon the waters
Will come home to you again—
Buy a bale!

War News Fifty Years Ago
From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 30, 1864

There was a great deal of excitement throughout the city yesterday. First there came a report that Grant had made an attack in front of Petersburg, which was construed to be a hint to order the crossing of a heavy force of the army to the north side of the James river at Deep Bottom, presumably to make an assault upon Richmond. This report soon subsided into nothing.

To meet an assault upon Richmond all of the reserves were called out Tuesday last, among them all of the printers employed in the Dispatch office, and as a result we were unable to get a paper yesterday.

An order came to the Dispatch office early yesterday morning for military duty. The printers and all of the pressmen and the reporters responded promptly, and were soon in line. That is why we have had no paper for two days past.

On Wednesday last there was a great deal of fighting down the James river. Five Federal gunboats showed up in the river and opened fire with great spirit on our line north of James Bluff. The Confederate land batteries on the bluff of great shape and the Federal gunboats were driven back.

Thursday morning a Federal force occupied New Market, and from there proceeded to attack Fort Harrison, near Waynesboro. From that point they were repulsed with great slaughter. It is reported that the attacking force was composed largely of negroes, and that many of the Confederates raised a kind of black flag. Any how, the negroes were taken and the slaughter was immense. Many dead negroes were found on the field.

Current Editorial Comment
Washington and Wisconsin are the two States which have presented the most interesting case as a part of the original system. It is comparatively new in Wisconsin, but Washington's seven years' experience has produced some very open expressions of opinion for it. It is agreed by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Tacoma Leader that the people do not like it, because it violates their sense of right and is to express a second and even more they must, they in many cases try to throw it away, giving it to a weak candidate with no chance to defeat their favorite. It is asserted that in the recent election one party set up a figurehead solely for the purpose of receiving the second choice votes. Another objection is that misunderstanding of the method of preferential voting causes many ballots to be vitiated, and even election officers become so confused as to miscount others.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Against Preferential Voting
The Chicago schools are by direction of the board to teach patriotism and reverence as a sort of safety valve to the toss of war now in the air. It is an excellent idea. The youth should be trained in the sentiment of reverence and will. They should not be permitted to think much of war, bloodshed and carnage. It is bad for the mind. It perverts true aspiration. How to conduct the training desired by the board will be the problem for the teacher. Our present system of instruction necessitates some course other than the old-time recitation schedule. It is not an intellectual process that is to be introduced, but a spiritual one, something that will inspire the boy and girl with the attainment of high ideals, that will make experience interesting, and make the virtues both the purpose and ornament of life.—Ohio State Journal.

Spain's Offer of Hospitals
It is to the credit of Spain that the first formal offer of large hospital accommodations for the great war-wounded in her. She points the way to all neutral nations in proposing to provide for 30,000 of the French men maimed and bleeding from battle wounds. It is true that Switzerland, according to reports seems to have been using her hospitals in this way, without formal announcement. The offer is one that the world has never before faced. Neither side can properly refuse its obligations. We only regret that the offer of Spain was made in France alone. It should have emanated from both sides. Humanitarianism should know no bounds and play no favorites at such a time.—Brooklyn Eagle.

South American Postage
The Postmaster-General's plan to establish a 2-cent letter postage between the United States and all countries of the Western world is timely and well advised. The arrangement, which has worked so happily with Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama and with several European nations should be extended to the entire circle of our South American neighbors, especially at the present juncture of events when we are seeking a larger portion of their trade. Whatever revenue loss, if any, might result from cutting in half the recent postage now charged for letters to most of the South American countries would be more than offset by the commercial advantages that change would assure.—Atlanta Journal.

Queries and Answers
Magnets.
Will the same magnet draw the same metal always? Does a magnet wear out? Where can I get a reliable book on the subject? E. C. S.

Reformatory.
Is there in Virginia any reformatory for boys other than the Landon reformatory at FATHER? No other for white boys.

State-Wide.
May the matter of State-wide prohibition be voted on again after the law goes into effect? Terms C. N.

Corn Production.
Please state the average crop of corn per acre in Virginia and Michigan. W. H. WILSON.

Barroom.
How many people must a town have in order to the opening of a barroom under police protection? READER.

The Buzzard to the War Aeroplane.
Circle and circle and circle and swing,
Great white brother with great white wing!
Circle for circle my own wings black,
Follow your spiraling, airy track!
Woea spiraling man things stoop and cling,
Like frightened chicks at the gray hawk's swoop.
Quick! From your steeple talons fling
The scattering death in the crowded coop.
For my crav'ls empty and empty,
Circle and circle and circle and swing,
Great white brother with great white wing!

Chats With Virginia Editors
The Danville Bee protests against the nomination of Democratic candidates for high public office on the ground of their advocacy of opposition to State-wide prohibition. "When we come to choose governors, Senators or other high officials," it says, "let us consider the caliber, the merits and the fitness of the men for the office and make that paramount, rather than the alignment of the men upon a question now disposed of by the people." The Bee declares that if its solemn warning is not heeded, "the division and disintegration of the democracy will follow." A mournful prospect, truly.

White-hot indignation against the tollgates that still interrupt unpleasantly progress on some main-traveled roads is expressed by the Waynesboro Valley Virginian. "Let the toll-gates go," it proclaims. "As objects of antique curiosity, they may be interesting, but from a standpoint of economics they are a travesty upon our twentieth century progress." The only apparent way to meet this demand is for the State or the counties to acquire the privately-owned highways on which tollgates are maintained, and it seems as if, probably, just at this time, that the State would care to spend the money.

Newport News is agitated over the necessity of establishing a first-rate health department, and the Times-Herald of that locality declares such a department would be "a public asset, worth in dollars and cents more than it would cost." There is ancient and respectable authority for believing that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and the statement is just as applicable to communities as it is to individuals.

A NEW COTTON MARKET

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS



From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Adventures of Lost Soldiers

PARIS, September 29.—A correspondent just returned from Rouen told me today how he found two "lost" British soldiers and succeeded in sending them back to their base at Saint Quentin. He said:

"While dining at a hotel I was surprised to see a British artilleryman and a private of the Bedfordshire walk solemnly up to the manager, take out a small card, and point silently to an inscription on it.

"The manager addressed them in voluble French, but they only shook their heads and said 'Parley pas.' A waiter was then instructed to give them a card which they took and returned to the French frontier, and were present at the battles of Mons and St. Quentin.

"In the latter engagement the Bedfordshires suffered terrible losses, and the private became separated from his comrades, his rifle and his equipment in an unsuccessful effort to save a machine gun.

"In the course of his subsequent wanderings he met a number of the British who had been driven to Ham, and they were in the midst of German territory. The soldier admitted that he had a card on which was written everyday phrases in English, with their French equivalents. Armed with this card he went to a station, and entering pointed to the sentences 'I am lost. The kindly housewife hid them in a left, and saved them food and drink.

"When the Germans had placed in a cart under some straw and driven away twenty miles further south. They were then set on the road and given directions by the driver, although he did not understand no French they were not much wiser. Feeling hungry they went to a roadside inn, and pointed to the menu card which was an open sesame to the waiter, and 'I am hungry and I am thirsty.'

however, except a few, who were too weak even to do that.

"A British officer lay with a number of privates in a truck, minus his right arm and leg. He was quite happy, he said, but he wanted some coffee. Many of the spectators at once pushed off, and returned soon afterwards with tins and even pails of coffee and other, besides fruit and cigarettes.

"I've done my bit," said a soldier without a left arm, "and now I'm going to be in bed until they send for me to be 'Nasser of Germany!'"

Bullets Fired in the Air

LONDON, September 29.—It is believed among the troops that bullets fired vertically upwards at aircraft never descend as bullets, the intense and prolonged friction of their flight to the limit of the trajectory and the subsequent descent of what is left of them completely dissipating them into vapor. Thousands of bullets have recently been fired vertically upwards, and have been positively known to descend.

Until the advent of aircraft it was believed that bullets when fired vertically upwards were a matter of purely academic interest, and it has now become a question of vital practical importance.

Very few ballistic investigations have ever troubled to experiment with vertically fired bullets. The first man to do so was Benjamin Roberts, the "Father of the Modern Art of Gunnery," who in a book published in 1847 placed on record his experience in this direction with a smooth bore. As a matter of fact, Roberts did not fire truly vertically, possibly because he was afraid that the returning bullets might cause him considerable personal inconvenience. Instead, he fired at an angle somewhat over the perpendicular, and he was obliged to windward. He also had discovered the falling bullets, and he was so intimidated that the distance which the bullets were fired from the vertical was due entirely to the effect of wind upon them.

Coming to more recent times, we have the experiments of Sir F. W. Maury, an American rifle enthusiast. Maury's leisure is spent entirely in rifle experimentation, and his book "Target Shooting" is an account of many years' labor in the field of small arm ballistics. The problem of the vertically fired bullet was tackled by Maury in disgust as being devoid of results. On a perfectly calm day he took a boat into the centre of a large body of water, he fired a bullet vertically, hoping to be able to put on the return of the bullet and the time taken in their flight. Although he fired several rounds he was unable to observe in this way, he regretfully admitted that he was unable to either hear or see the return of the bullet.

Among the English rifle investigators, L. R. Tippins, of Manningtree, Essex, has also devoted some time to the problem. He was luckier in his results than Maury, and has actually observed the return to earth of the bullet of a Herford Harcourt, who is amongst the foremost English rifle authorities. His observations are also able to record the recovery of the bullet to the point of firing.

Speaking theoretically, a bullet fired from a smooth-bore gun, and fired truly perpendicular and on a perfectly still day, should return to the point from which it was fired. Practically, this is never the case. In fact, the safest position for the firer to occupy is in all probability the firing point. The observations of Harcourt and Tippins, who worked independently, tell us that the English service bullet takes somewhere about fifty-five seconds to return to the earth, and it reaches a height of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. This is confirmed by calculations based on the resistance of the air and the laws of gravity. The bullet starts off with a velocity of about 2,000 feet per second, but it loses speed very considerably in the upper part of its flight, so much so that for about half the time of its entire flight the bullet is travelling at a velocity not much greater than that of a well-thrown golf ball.

Ballist observation, particularly those made at Lidenburg, show that in the upper atmosphere the wind may blow part of its velocity three or four times that at which it blows in proximity to the earth. Again, it has been found time after time that on an apparently calm day the wind in the upper strata is blowing with considerable force. Here, then, we have an explanation of the soldiers' belief that the bullet never returns. When towards the lower part of its flight the bullet is progressing at a very high speed, and is therefore easily carried away by the force of even a light wind. That the bullet descends at all, is of course, unquestionable, and it does so with little alteration to its initial shape and weight. Due to the spin given to it by rifling, it is in all probability returning as it ascended—that is, with its point upmost.